

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1885.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-third volume on January 1st, 1885. Now to the time when it will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BURN,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 15, 1885.

A cold wave is coming from the Northwest.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is dead, aged 80 years.

The managers of the New Orleans exposition announce that they have raised \$200,000 which amount will enable them to tide over the present difficulty.

During the year just closed 1869 new manufacturing and mining enterprises were organized in the Southern States, with an aggregate capital of \$165,269,500.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax died suddenly at the Omaha railroad depot, Mandota, Minn. Heart disease caused death.

It is reported that Governor-elect A. M. Stiles has been tendered a seat in Cleveland's Cabinet, as Postmaster-General.

A terrible cyclone swept over Alabama in the line of Collinsville, on Sunday night last. The same storm did damage in Georgia.

The Governor's message is looked for, and we lay it before our readers this week. It is, in the main, a very good State paper. Some opinion is raised to the recommendation of increased salaries, and the Legislature had better go slow as to that, in a political point of view.

The inauguration of Governor-elect Stiles will take place on Wednesday, the 21st of January.

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times and party, are on a Southern tour.

Hon. A. S. Morrison, was sworn in as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Friday morning, Dec. 2nd. Chief Justice W. N. Smith administered the oath in the Supreme Court chamber.

Election for member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Seales, to-day. Of course, Mr. Reed will be elected.

Slight earthquake shocks continue in Spain. The earthquake panic there is extreme. It is said that the village of Guercia has been removed thirty feet by the recent earthquakes. The houses though damaged, still remain standing.

Patti, it is said, guards herself carefully against cold. She evidently does not believe in free currents, but does believe in the free use of Dr. Bull's Cough, as it has cured her several times.

North Carolina Revenue Changes.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President has directed the consolidation of the three internal revenue districts in North Carolina into two districts, eliminating the 5th district and dividing its territory between the 4th and 6th districts. Collectors Young and Cooper are retained in office and Collector Wheeler is relieved from further service.

The Legislature.
In the Senate, E. T. Boykin was elected President pro tem; R. M. Furman, principal clerk; Phil. Holland, reading clerk; B. C. Beckwith, enrolling clerk; W. V. Clifton, doorkeeper.

Col. Thomas M. Holt was elected speaker of the House; J. D. Cameron, principal clerk; W. G. Burkhead, reading clerk; D. R. Julian, doorkeeper.

Nothing of importance has as yet been done. Changes of times of holding courts have already been introduced, which is one of the essentials of N. C. Legislature.

Among the proceedings, mostly of a local nature, we find the following:

Bill to allow ex-sheriff Fogle to collect arrears of taxes passed third reading in the Senate.

A bill was introduced to amend 2580 of the Code, relating to the salary of teachers of public school, so that teachers of first grade shall receive \$40, of second grade \$30, and of third grade \$20.

Mr. Pinnix introduced a bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Davie and Yadkin in the Seventh Judicial District.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal law exempting school committee-men from road and jury duty.

Mr. White introduced a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in favor of national aid for public schools.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill to establish in connection with the University, a college of agriculture.

A bill introduced by Mr. Jones, of Buncombe, which will increase the public school fund about \$100,000. A favorable report was made on the resolution requesting our Senators and Congressmen to vote for the repeal of the internal revenue laws. An adverse report was made by Mr. Bason on the bill increasing the salaries of State officers. Mr. Graham filed a minority report.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

MR. JARVIS'S RETIRING RECOMMENDATIONS.

A Full, Frank and in Every Way Excellent Public Document, which Contains the Gist of the Whole Matter.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Executive Department,
Raleigh, January 7, 1885.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I hereby congratulate you upon the peculiarly favorable circumstances under which you assemble.

The affairs of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. Nothing I can say can more clearly set forth this fact than does the report of the State Treasurer. It must be a source of gratification to this faithful officer, upon retiring from office, to know that he leaves in the treasury nearly a million of dollars.

The Governor then makes mention of submitting the reports of the executive officers, viz: Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and reports of the institutions viz: The Board of Directors of the three Insane Asylums, of the Penitentiary, the report of the Trustees of the State Normal School, of the State Blind, the report of the Commission for the completion of the Western Inland Asylum, the report of the State Board of Health, and the report of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville. The reports of the Adjutant-General and the State Librarian are likewise herewith submitted.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The entire expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1884, were \$755,641.78; but this amount embraces several items which are not properly chargeable to the expenses of the State government proper, because the funds from which those items are defrayed are not raised by general taxation, and therefore ought to be deducted.

The general statement is as follows:

Department	Amount
Department of Agriculture	\$40,000 00
Interest paid on Railroad Construction Bonds	125,700 00
Amount paid on construction of General Fund	10,918 00
Amount paid on construction of Railroad from State to State	13,700 00
There was also the sum of \$25,000 paid in the publication of the Code, and which will not be incurred again for years and therefore should also be deducted.	20,619 58
The general statement is as follows:	
Total	\$214,094 11
Deduct from the above the general expenses as above stated, we have for the total net amount of the expenses of the State Government proper	\$370,947 67

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR NEXT TWO YEARS.

The Treasurer and the Auditor estimate the expenses of the State government for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, at \$590,000, or \$1,180,000 for the two years. It is but natural that as the State increases in population and wealth, that there should be a corresponding increase in expenses. Acting upon this theory, and upon the idea that there will be an increase in the appropriation, a moderate estimate of the necessary expenses for these two years, will be \$625,000 per year, or \$1,250,000 for the two years. To meet this the Treasurer had cash on hand, on November 30th, 1884, \$926,086.98. The receipts from sources other than taxes on property, amounted in the aggregate the last year to \$176,933.35.

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lays in obtaining a trial, are so generally known, and in some cases have become such intolerable evils, that the necessity for some action on your part is imperative. I therefore renew my recommendations made to the Legislature of 1881 and 1883. An increase in the number of Judges of the State is so imperatively demanded, that I do not think it can be longer delayed with a proper regard for the best interests of this State. * * * The delays in the trials of criminals, which now prevail in the State, is putting the law-abiding spirit of my people to a severe test; and I regret to know that a few communities have not been able to stand the test. Public condemnation of lynch law cannot be too severe, nor the punishment engaged in too swift, but it is not quite the thing for those to sit in judgment upon them who refuse to aid in establishing sufficient tribunals for the trial of these and other criminals. In my opinion, the legislator who refuses to provide sufficient courts to right the wrongs and adjust the claims of communities and citizens speedily and promptly, assumes a great responsibility. The number of Superior Court Judges was reduced ten years ago from 12 to 9. During that ten years there has been a wonderful increase in the population and business interests of the State. North Carolina is a very different State from what it was ten years ago. If nine were sufficient then, twelve would be insufficient now. I am sure that the number of judges should not be less than twelve.

SALARIES.
Believing the time has come when the State can afford to do justice to her public servants, I recommend a revision of the salaries paid to the public officers. The present compensation is in most cases not only inadequate, but it is unequal. It seems to me the salaries ought to be graded as follows: * * * The Chief Justice \$5,000, the Associate Justices \$3,500, and the Superior Court Judges, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the attorney General \$3,000 each.

* * * Good service, and not cheap service, is what we ought to aim at, and if we get good public service I believe the people are willing to pay just compensation for it.

I urge that you give this matter your immediate attention before the beginning of the term of the new State officers, as no bill passed after their qualification could be of any benefit. I trust, as I have no possible personal interest in the matter, I may be allowed especially to urge an increase in the Governor's salary. I am the only occupant of this office that has been affected by the decrease made in the salary by the act of 1873, and I hope I will continue to be the only one. I know so well how inadequate the salary is, that I hope no one else will ever have to be subjected to its inconvenience.

EDUCATION.
The University should be made in fact and truth the head of our common school system; and this institution should be sufficiently equipped to furnish teachers and specialists for the necessities of the times required by the State. The University of today is a very different institution from the University before the war. Then, classical literature and mathematical studies formed the features of this course of instruction, and the sons of the rich men were its chief patrons. Now the age and the necessities of the times require its work to be more practical; and while the sons of the rich shall always find a welcome and a course of instruction of high grade, the sons of the poor must find its doors open to them and a practical course of instruction suited to their wants. If they want to be teachers, they must find a course of instruction arranged to fit them for that great work. If they desire special instruction in scientific, mechanical, agricultural or practical subjects to fit them for labor in these departments of human life, which are now assuming their just importance in the State, they must have it. The Trustees have gone so far, and done so much, in this direction as was possible with the limited means at their command. The spirit and energy of the Board are equal to the work, but they are without the necessary means, and I urge you to supply that. You alone can do it.

The Board of Trustees are profoundly impressed with the necessity of establishing additional professorships in order to make the University what it should be if it is expected to fill the full measure of its usefulness. They cannot establish such professorships, because they have not the necessary funds. The Board is also obliged to turn away numbers of meritorious poor young men who are earnestly seeking an education, or send them out into the world burdened with debt, for which they have given their notes to the Board. Either alternative should be avoided. The doors of the University ought not to be closed to any intelligent, meritorious young man because he is not able to pay his tuition. The denominational colleges are not able to admit him free, and if the State will not go in for his University, where can he go? I feel much more deeply on this subject than might be considered proper to write in a paper of the character, and yet I cannot dismiss it without begging that the doors of the University be opened to the poor young men of the State. I want to see them so opened, and hence I urge an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars in addition to the amount now allowed. With this appropriation the University can do a good work in and for the State. * * * In view of all facts, it cannot be considered unreasonable to ask you to pass a special act appropriating ten thousand dollars with which to pay off this indebtedness of the University, and to aid in the purchase of books for the library, and also to authorize the Penitentiary authorities to cancel their debt.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
There has been some criticism upon the management of the de-

partment. Its work, however, speaks for itself, and while mistakes may have been made, on the whole it has been of great benefit to the State. While I do not ask for the Board any exemptions from criticism or investigations, I trust no proposition will find favor with your honorable body that looks to any radical change in the law of its organization, or that would in any way limit the sphere of its usefulness. I now repeat a recommendation made two years ago, to wit: That you authorize the purchase of the lot just back of the Agricultural building, if it can be obtained at a reasonable price. There should be erected on that lot a permanent Exhibition Building, in which the materials now belonging to the Board, and which have attracted so much attention at Boston, at Raleigh, and at New Orleans, should be placed. This collection should be added to from time to time, and should be made to include all agricultural products and improved agricultural implements. In this way the State can soon have a collection in which our own people would feel a great pride, and which they would visit with interest; and to the capitalist seeking places and objects for investments, it would be invaluable.

CONVICT LABOR.
In my first inaugural address delivered six years ago, I advised the employment of this labor in the drainage and development of the swamp lands of the east. Enough has been accomplished with this labor in White Oak and Dover Swamps in the last two years to demonstrate the practicability of the plan. I recommend that the convicts employed in this work have been better than that of the convicts confined elsewhere. In fact, a case of sickness among them was a rare thing. The work upon these two roads having been completed, that squad has been removed to Angola Bay, in the county of Pender, and work begun on a road through that large body of State land.

While I earnestly advise the continuance of this labor in these swamps, I insist that any act authorizing the direction of this work by local boards shall be repealed.

* * * Experience has taught me that the best interests of the State will be subserved by leaving the farming out of convicts entirely to the Board of Directors, and I urge you to pass a general law on the subject giving the Board sole authority to farm them out. * * * The institution is now managed by a board of five directors. I advise that the number be increased to nine, and that one-third of them go out of office every two years, thus giving a six years' term.

RAILROADS.
Section 1959 of The Code requires all railroad companies to make annual reports to the Governor, giving the detailed information required in the several sub-divisions of said section. [Few have complied with this requirement.]

Section 1960 fixes the penalty for a failure to make these reports. I suggest that you either direct the Attorney-General to sue for the penalty or repeal the law. * * * I still think that good would accrue to the people and to the companies if we had an officer charged with the duty of investigating all companies that are in default of the law, and reporting to the Assembly. If we had such an officer there would be less cause for complaint, for neither corporation nor citizen would be likely to do things which could be justified, if it was known that investigation and publication were sure to follow. I do not advise you to go as far as to send the State's officers to give this officer the power to fix rates and schedules.

THE PORT OF WILMINGTON.
* * * There was such a hospital near Smithville, (for contagious and epidemic diseases), but it was destroyed by fire in 1882, and the Legislature of 1883 having failed to make an appropriation for that purpose, it was not rebuilt. I suggest an appropriation of three thousand dollars for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

NEW SUPREME COURT ROOMS AND NEW STATE LIBRARY.
I again renew my recommendation that you provide for the construction of a new Supreme Court room, and a new State Library, by an addition to the west end of the Agricultural building.

ASYLUMS.
The Asylums are all well managed, and are an honor to the philanthropy of the State. The insane asylums are, however, insufficient to meet the demands upon them, and I recommend you to make the needed appropriation for the immediate completion of the north wing of the Western Asylum. When this is done, about two hundred more of the insane of the State can be accommodated. Even with the completion of the Western Asylum, the accommodation will still be insufficient, and a number of these unfortunate people will be unprovided for, unless other arrangements are made.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.
The Trustees of this admirably managed institution ask for a special and an additional appropriation to enable them to make some needed alterations and repairs in the heating apparatus and in the interior equipment of the building.

The management of this institution has been so wise and economical, and its work for its unfortunate pupils has been so judicious and beneficial, that I do not hesitate to concur in the request of the Trustees, and to recommend the appropriation.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.
There has been some discussion recently about the illogical and seemingly inconsistent provisions of the Constitution as to the beginning of the term of office and the inauguration of the Governor and other State officers.

In 1868 when the Constitution was written, it was logical and harmonious on this question. It provided in Art. II, Section two, that the third Monday of November, of the year in which the Governor and other State officers should begin on the first day of January next after their election. This was the condition of things up to January 1st, 1877, when a change in some of these provisions went into effect.

The Convention of 1875 changed one of these provisions without making the necessary change in the others so as to preserve the logical harmony of the sections. It changed the time of the meeting of the Legislature to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, but failed to make a change in the time of the inauguration. The counting of the votes is a necessary part of the election of a Governor, and as the body appointed by the Constitution to count the votes did not meet till after the first day of January, the inauguration cannot, of course, take place on that day. All of these are constitutional provisions and cannot be changed except by a vote of the people. Then, though not a change in the manner of counting the votes, nothing but the Legislature should do that. The place to make the change is in the beginning of the term and the day of the inauguration, and I suggest that you submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution on this subject, for it can be done in no other way. * * * I suggest that you fix the last Wednesday in February as the day for the qualification of the State officers, not only to avoid the incongruity of the present law, but also because it is in many respects better to retain the old officers during the sitting of the General Assembly, in order that they may give the laws from time to time, the information required for intelligent legislation.

The newly elected officers would necessarily require time to familiarize themselves with the records and the duties of their positions. There is, however, no practical difficulty in the matter as it is, for the old officers will hold till their successors are qualified.

THE COLORED INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.
I cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that the colored people of this State, with rare exceptions, have been orderly, law-abiding citizens during my term of office. I have been received by them always with the greatest deference and respect, and I have had the cordial support of the better element of them in the administration of the law. I can see marked signs of improvement among them in many ways, commendable in them and beneficial to the State. The relations existing between them and the white people are so kind and harmonious, that we hardly realize the fact that one-third of our population is of one race and two-thirds of another different race, and that a quarter of a century has not yet passed since the one-third was held in slavery by the other two-thirds. The present happy condition of things in this State, in my opinion, teaches the important lesson in American politics that the race problem can best be solved by those who have to meet, day after day, its different phases, and that any interference by Congress or those who are not affected by them, is unwelcome and pernicious. In the adjustment of this many-sided problem, kindness and help from the stronger to the weaker race will be beneficial to both.

CONCLUSION.
This is the last message it will ever be my privilege to communicate to the Legislature of my State, and I trust it will not be considered inappropriate for me to express to the people of North Carolina, through their representatives, the deep obligations I am under to them. By their will I have for six consecutive years filled the highest office within their gift. In all things I have tried to administer this great trust solely in their best interest. That I have made many mistakes I have no doubt, but these have been so commended by the people, and so justified in their generosity, that I feel justified in the hope that the administration now about to close stands approved. I have at all times had the warm, cordial support of an able, efficient, laboring Auditor, a faithful, honest Treasurer, a zealous, energetic Superintendent of Public Instruction, a accomplished, painstaking Attorney General, and their subordinate officers. But for their wise counsel and generous aid, my mistakes would have been more serious and more frequent. The directors and officers of the various charitable and penal institutions have faithfully discharged their duties, and rendered me efficient aid. The members and officers of the Board of Agriculture have shown me the road to a successful administration of the new and complex duties of their department.

No Governor has ever been surrounded by more faithful friends or more competent officials. To them, one and all, I am under obligations, and to all I return my thanks. And now, as I bid farewell to this great office, and lay down its high honors and its grave responsibilities, I pray that the Divine Guidance may direct those who may be called upon from this time to take them, that heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon the State and all her people, now and forever.

THOS. J. JARVIS.
—But John P. Robinson, he sez, they didn't know everything 'down in the South.' They certainly didn't, if they did not know that the safest, quickest and most pleasant cure for cough, bronchitis, cold in the chest, etc., is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—The lynching of two negro burglars in Johnston county is a hoax. Both the darkies are alive.

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I cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that the colored people of this State, with rare exceptions, have been orderly, law-abiding citizens during my term of office. I have been received by them always with the greatest deference and respect, and I have had the cordial support of the better element of them in the administration of the law. I can see marked signs of improvement among them in many ways, commendable in them and beneficial to the State. The relations existing between them and the white people are so kind and harmonious, that we hardly realize the fact that one-third of our population is of one race and two-thirds of another different race, and that a quarter of a century has not yet passed since the one-third was held in slavery by the other two-thirds. The present happy condition of things in this State, in my opinion, teaches the important lesson in American politics that the race problem can best be solved by those who have to meet, day after day, its different phases, and that any interference by Congress or those who are not affected by them, is unwelcome and pernicious. In the adjustment of this many-sided problem, kindness and help from the stronger to the weaker race will be beneficial to both.

CONCLUSION.
This is the last message it will ever be my privilege to communicate to the Legislature of my State, and I trust it will not be considered inappropriate for me to express to the people of North Carolina, through their representatives, the deep obligations I am under to them. By their will I have for six consecutive years filled the highest office within their gift. In all things I have tried to administer this great trust solely in their best interest. That I have made many mistakes I have no doubt, but these have been so commended by the people, and so justified in their generosity, that I feel justified in the hope that the administration now about to close stands approved. I have at all times had the warm, cordial support of an able, efficient, laboring Auditor, a faithful, honest Treasurer, a zealous, energetic Superintendent of Public Instruction, a accomplished, painstaking Attorney General, and their subordinate officers. But for their wise counsel and generous aid, my mistakes would have been more serious and more frequent. The directors and officers of the various charitable and penal institutions have faithfully discharged their duties, and rendered me efficient aid. The members and officers of the Board of Agriculture have shown me the road to a successful administration of the new and complex duties of their department.

No Governor has ever been surrounded by more faithful friends or more competent officials. To them, one and all, I am under obligations, and to all I return my thanks. And now, as I bid farewell to this great office, and lay down its high honors and its grave responsibilities, I pray that the Divine Guidance may direct those who may be called upon from this time to take them, that heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon the State and all her people, now and forever.

THOS. J. JARVIS.
—But John P. Robinson, he sez, they didn't know everything 'down in the South.' They certainly didn't, if they did not know that the safest, quickest and most pleasant cure for cough, bronchitis, cold in the chest, etc., is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—The lynching of two negro burglars in Johnston county is a hoax. Both the darkies are alive.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

IN THREE, FIVE AND SEVEN VOLUMES.

The Unabridged is now complete at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

The greatest improvement in book-making that has been made in a hundred years. The Cut gives list of incomplete ideas of utility.

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It is an ever-present and reliable school-companion to the whole family.—S. J. French, C. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY COMBINATION.
THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.

The People's Press.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N.W.C.R.R.

No. 9 Leaves Salem.	6.00 a. m.
" 10 Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11 Leaves "	3.10 p. m.
" 12 Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—This month has four Sundays and five Saturdays.

—The graded school now numbers 438 pupils.

—W. L. Springs, Esq., is at Salem Hotel, with his family.

—E. F. Young is the newly elected Captain of the Forsyth Riflemen.

—Masters Starbuck, Patterson and Shaffner have returned to Chapel Hill.

—Rev. Dr. Roulthaler is in Bethlehem, Pa., visiting his sister, who is very sick.

—L. V. Alspaugh is on a visit to relatives in this county, after an absence of several years in Mississippi.

Tobacco has been coming in freely during the past week, frequently necessitating double sales. Prices low.

A sign board has been put up opposite N. T. Shore & Co.'s store, noting sale days at the tobacco warehouses.

Lieut. Sam'l C. Lemly, U.S.N., paid a flying visit to his relatives on Sunday and Monday last, en route for New Orleans.

The Commissioners of Winston have elected S. H. Smith Mayor in place of J. C. Buxton resigned, and P. A. Wilson, Sr., as Commissioner in place of Mr. Smith.

An ad was caught in the turbine wheel of Dr. Kern's mill near Kernersville, weighing four feet. The wheel was stopped by the fish.

Vigorous health is man's finest estate. It weak and nervous, send for circular and free trial package of Pastilles—a radical cure.

Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

At Christmas F. H. Fries' Bible class presented him with a hand some gold headed cane.

Mr. Fries gave his Bible class a number of guests a very pleasant New Year's party.

The new residence of J. W. Fries, Esq., is finished and occupied. It is one of the most convenient and best finished dwellings in both towns and reflects much credit on the builders, Messrs. Fogle Brothers.

January 1st, was a sad New Year's day for Absalom C. Baker, of Yadkin. R. C. Pindexter writes: "Our esteemed friend, Absalom C. Baker, had his barn, 2 buggies, 1 thrashing machine, 1 straw-cutter, and all his hay, shucks, straw, &c., burned. One male was badly burned, but will recover. It happened about 10 o'clock, a. m. Has no knowledge how it originated. The loss will not fall short of \$800 or \$1000."

On last Sunday night, the smoke house of Henry Nall, near New Philadelphia church in this county, was burned, with contents, consisting of about fifteen bushels of wheat, all his seed oats, and a hog-nosed turtle of rye. The meat was badly burned, so that only a portion can be used. The smoke house was near the dwelling and had it not been for a heavy shower of rain, all the buildings would have been consumed.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—In addition to the proceedings of Commissioners' Court, published last week, we notice that a stock law election was ordered in Beliefs Creek township, Feb. 7th. Stock law election also ordered in Abbott's Creek township, Feb. 14th. N. S. Cook was appointed to have the bridge across Peter's Creek repaired.

Prevent serious sickness by taking occasionally one of Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, a wonderful purgative, an absolute preventive and cure of Biliousness, pleasant to take, sugar-coated. Ask your druggist for them and take no other.—15 Cents.

A Favorite Paper.

We have not noticed that any one of the magazines announces a list of contributors approaching in ability, reputation and power to interest and instruct, that which *The Youth's Companion* announces of writers actually engaged for 1885. This year it offered \$3,000 in prizes for good short stories. It secured not only the stories, but many new writers whose work will be hereafter utilized. And the price, only \$1.75 a year, will cover a subscription from now until the close of the year 1885. Sample copies are mailed free, by the publisher, Perry Mason & Co., Boston.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

—Mr. Henry C. Nance, a citizen of this county, who lived near the Randolph line south of Jackson's Hill, committed suicide last Monday.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met at the usual hour Monday morning, Chairman Jones presiding. The petition to change a public road in Clemmonsville township was refused. The following list of jurors for the Spring Term of the Superior Court was drawn:

FIRST WEEK.

Alfred Wood, J. C. Squire, W. H. Hunt, Daniel Surratt, Sen. Jas. Kennedy, Sen. Hardie Imbler, James F. Smith of George, Mathias Lopp, Uriah S. Nelson, Harrison F. Motinger, Wm. M. Doty, H. A. Payne, John L. Young, Geo. Fritts, John F. Hoyer, Henry Hedrick, of Dan, Alex. H. Surratt, of Allen, Sidney W. Lottin, Jno. A. Craver, J. T. Shaw, Thos. Smith, Henry Shaw, Wm. Davis, Andrew Byrly, Ed. I. Tomlinson, John Grubb, Alex. Surratt, of Wm, Timothy S. Spangh, Noah P. Workman, R. B. Biecker, Jas. Everhart, B. F. Foust, Wm. G. Tysinger, Chas. Long, W. H. Baggett.

SECOND WEEK.

Franklin Scott, Solomon Long, Jr., Henry J. Michael, J. H. Walker, A. A. Livengood, W. A. Parks, C. W. Knudley, Alex. Loflin, James Hartman, Halcy Myers, Andrew Sink, Joseph Woodley, Wm. R. Pearce, W. H. Moffit, W. H. Foster, Robert Disler, Jas. E. Cross, G. L. Moisinger.

To the Maimed Soldiers of North Carolina.

I desire to have the names and address of every North Carolina soldier in the late war between the States, who lost either an arm or a leg or received any other wound that has permanently disabled him.

H. R. BAKER.

President N. C. Wounded Soldiers Mutual Association.

Lexington, N. C.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 10th, 1885:

Mrs. Emma Brindle, Mrs. Catherine Frater, H. H. Church, R. S. Ellis, Miss M. Fisher, Miss Mary M. Holder, Jesse Holder, J. H. Howard, Vincent Hazlip, William G. N. Jones, Israel Lindsay, Miss Clara Mendenhall, John Myers, F. E. Matthews, Samuel Reid, W. J. Rominger, Mrs. Delilah Reed, Miss Cora E. Snider, E. F. Snider, Phillip Snider, Daniel Smith, Alfred Surratt & Co, Simon Spangh, David Shaw, Mrs. Mary Tawney, Isaac H. Teague, John Teague.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDER, P. M.

MARRIED.

In Winston, by Rev. J. T. Bagwell, on the 8th inst., FRANK C. BROWN to Miss LUCY BYERLY.

In Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 23rd, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. F. J. Murdoch, C. A. SNIDE, of Winston, to Miss ANNIE CUTRELL of Salisbury.

In the Presbyterian church at Jamestown, Dec. 31st, by Rev. T. H. Pegram, Dr. O. W. BRADSHAW to Miss SALLIE JOHNSON.

In Winston, Jan. 1st, OREDAH SPAUGH to Miss MATTIE LINKBAC.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., Miss BELLE BYERLY, daughter of Harrison Byerly.

Near New Philadelphia church, in this county, on Sunday morning last, 11th inst., Mrs. JELIA REICH, widow of the late Daniel Reich, aged 76 years.

In this place, on Sunday last, FANNY DAVIS, daughter of Jesse Davis, aged 8 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, IN SUPERIOR COURT.

Charles A. Winkler and others against Wm. Hoyer and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that it is impossible for the Commission to sell the land and lot, No. 318, in Salem, described in the petition, for enough to keep it in the petition, and that the same are being more or less of repair, and all the parties concerned desiring a sale of the same, and the court being satisfied that a sale thereof would be for the interest of the respective parties. On motion of the petitioner, counsel, and recorded in the minutes of the court, the court do hereby order that said land and lot be sold on the 14th day of February, 1885, by the Clerk of the court at public sale, on the premises, after advertisement of the same for thirty days in the *People's Press* a newspaper published in said town of Salem, and at the Court House, in Forsyth County, on the following terms:

One-fourth of the purchase payable in cash, at the end of thirty days from date of sale, and the balance in four equal installments, taking bond and security, and reserve title until further order of this court, and that said Clerk make due report of his proceedings in the premises.

Sale at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 18th, 1885.

C. S. HAUSER, Comm'r.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY virtue of a mortgage made and executed to me by Mary M. A. Jones, dated September 20th, 1880, and recorded in Register's book 13, page 377, in Forsyth County, I will sell at public auction, for cash, on

Saturday, February 7th, 1885, on the premises, the late residence of said Mary M. A. Jones, 2 miles west of Lewisville, N. C., containing 50 acres, more or less, in two tracts.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. JOSEPH, Mortgagee.

Jan. 8, 1885—4t.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

801 E. STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1885.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, Harper's Magazine will contain thirty-four pages. The latest periodical of its type, it is yet in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and still more, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine-making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the fountain-head of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive program for 1885 are: new serials by CONSTANCE FENIMORE, F. D. MILLET, R. L. STODOLSKY, E. A. ARRE, H. G. WOOD, and others; GARDNER's "Shipwreck to Conquer," illustrated by ARRE; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

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1885.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY has now, for twenty years, attained its point as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, and able to offer for the reading year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, it contains a capital illustrated serial story by W. E. HOWARD, illustrated articles with special reference to the West and South, including the World's Exposition at New Orleans; entertaining stories, mostly illustrated, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

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HARPER'S BAZAR is the only paper in the world that contains the latest fashions and the most artistic illustrations of the new fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest fashions and New York styles, with its useful patterned supplements and cuttings, by enabling ladies to be their own dress-makers, save many dollars. Its pages are crowded with suggestions and hints on cooking, the management of servants, and house-keeping in its various details are entirely practical. Much attention is given to the latest fashions in social etiquette, and its illustrations of art and work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and its character of its illustrations has won for it the name of the American Punch.

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An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

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LOW PRICES.

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I AM OVERSTOCKED.

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My store with an immense stock of

My promise of

LARGEST STOCK.

BEST ASSORTMENT.

GOODS. LOW PRICES.

DON'T FORGET IT.

I want your trade, I solicit it on strictly business principles, viz:

GOOD GOODS.

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LOW PRICES AND HONEST DEALING.

Give My Stock and Prices an Inspection.

Do not fail to visit the

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M. M. STEIN,

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